Thirteen Hour Conflict Between Strikers and Pinkertons.

Bullets, Dynamite, Cannon and Fire Employed By Strikers.

The Pinkertons Surrender and Are Placed in Jail-Unheard of Cruelties Follow the Surrender-Eleven Strikers and Nine Detectives Killed.

PITTSBURGH, July 7. - Early Wednesday morning 300 Pinkerton detectives attempted to land at Homestead, from a small boat. They were fired upon by steel workers who were on watch and a skirmish took place. About 100 shots were exchanged. Two strikers were The Pinkertons were repulsed. In all about a dozen were wounded.

For two hours before the boats arrived 5,000 or 6,000 persons awaited their coming on the river banks.

The mills have a landing for boats within the enclosure of the fence, and at first it appeared that there would be no way to prevent the Pinkerton's entering the mills. Shortly before the boats reached Homestead a horseman riding at a mad gallop spread the alarm that the Pinkertons were coming. As the boats steamed toward the landing it was impossible to longer restrain the crowds.

With a whoop and yell of derision an onslaught was made on the fence. Soon one hundred feet of the enclosure was torn away and 1,000 men were at the landing.

A second battle took place shortly after 8 a. m. The captain of the steamer Little Bill, which carried the Pinkertons there, was shot. The firing for some time was almost continuous. The strikers attacked the barges from both sides of the river. It is said that four Pinkerton men were killed in this scrimmage, and that their bodies fell from the barge into the river.

At 11:30 a. m., the boat "Little Bill," which towed the barges to Homestead, was seen coming down the river, a large United States flag flying from the masthead. The appearance of the boat was the signal along the river front for renewed activity both on and off the barges.

"She's coming to take the barges away," was the cry raised on the shore. As the boat came nearer it was seen that she carried a squad of armed men who were lined up on the side next the Homestead mills. When opposite the converting department the men on the boat opened fire on those on the shore. For ten minutes firing continued, the Pinkertons in the barges joining the men on the boat in the shooting. The men on the bank returned the fire from behind the furnace stacks, which they used as a shield.

So warm was the fire from the shore that the men on the boat were driven to cover. Several men on the boat were seen to fall, and it is certain that they were wounded. No one on shore was injured by the firing from the boats. The Little Bill made an attempt to tie up with the barges, but this was impossible. The attempt to set fire to the barges did not prove successful by the raft process, and another attempt was

From the converting department of the mill to the edge of the river where the barges are moored runs a switch. On this was run a car filled with barrels of oil, lumber and waste. To this a lighted torch was applied and the car cut loose. The flames sprang up a distance of a hundred feet, while great volumes of smoke rolled heavenward.

The crowds on the hillsides overlooking the scenes sent up a lusty shout as word reached them of the intended burning of the barges and all on board. The car of fire rushed down the steep incline in the direction of the barges, and the men on the barges watched its approach with blanched faces.

Just then the steamer Little Bill pulled in between the barges and the shore, but on reaching the water the car of fire came to a stop. The heat, however, was intense and the little steamer was soon smoking hot. All this time a continuous fire was kept up, and it is estimated that 1,000 shots were exchanged during this brief engagement. For some reason those in charge of the cannon on the opposite shore did not fire a shot during the battle.

The steamer Little Bill, which had evidently received a fresh supply of ammunition and reinforcement of Pinkerton's, continued down the river.

At 2:10 p. m. a flag of truce was displayed by the Pinkerton men and was shot down. It was hoisted the second time with the same result. The third time the flag was riddled with bullets and hardly enough of it left to hoist

again. Sheriff W. H. McCleary telegraphed to Gov. Patterson for instructions and received the following reply: "Local authorities must exhaust every means at their command for the preservation

PITTSBURGH, July 7 .- At 2 o'clock Thursday morning a complete list of killed and wounded was not obtainable, but as far as could be ascertained eleven workmen and nine detectives were killed; eighteen workmen and twentyone detectives injured in the battle. In addition to this at least one hundred detectives were seriously injured by the strikers while on their way to the jail Wednesday evening. One of these victims has since died of his injuries, and another is dying.

During the all-day battle the boat was bombarded for several hours with a brass ten-pounder cannon.

The stout oaken timbers forming the sides of the boat were splintered, but the heavy steel plates on the inside prevented the balls from penetrating the interior. Many of the strikers, however, were expert marksmen, and they sent shot after shot into the port holes in the boats, and inflicted terrible injury to the imprisoned men.

When it was found that little impression could be made by the cannon on the boats, an effort was made to fire it was their ultimatum. The scale made old man and woman in the barges, and thus compel the detection in the wages of both were burned to death.

tives to leave the vessel or suffer the horrible fate of being burned alive Hose were procured and oil was sprayed on the decks and sides of the barges. While this was being done, barrel after barrel of oil was emptied into the river above the mooring place, the object being to allow it to float against the boats and then ignite it. This terrible deed was attempted several times, but the boats did not burn, and then the mob became infuriated and hurled dynamite bombs at the vessels with great

Towards dusk efforts were again made to burn the boats, with their living freight, and they would doubtless have succeeded, had it not been for the interposition of the leading officers of the Amalgamated association, who went to the scene of war in the afternoon. Through their efforts it was agreed to allow the detectives to surrender, but this was not secured without the greatest objection on the part of the men, many of whom have lost friends and acquaintances during the day. Besides, as in all such outbreaks, there were thousands of turbulent characters attracted to the place, and as they owed no allegiance to any organization, could not be controlled. They wanted to see the carnage go on, and it was not until some of the strikers pointed their guns at the outsiders that a hearing was obtained.

At 5 o'clock the Pinkerton men hung out another white flag, and this time it was respected, and a committee of strikers went aboard to prepare terms of capitulation. They guaranteed safe conduct for the Pinkertons, provided they left their arms and ammunition behind and agreed to leave the place under guard. The detectives had no alternative, and promptly accepted the terms, some of the men saying that it was the first time they had ever submitted to such a humiliating surrender.

When an inspection of the boats was made, it was found that at least seven of the Pinkerton men had been killed, and twenty or thirty wounded, many of them so badly that they will die. As they were brought from the boat, they presented a terrible appearance. Many of them were besmeared with blood. while all of them showed signs of exhaustion from the long confinement in the close quarters between decks.

The most shocking and dastardly deeds were committed while the prisoners were being escorted through the streets by the escort of guards appointed by the strikers. An angry mob lined the street on both sides. As the men passed by, each in charge of two deputies, the mill men and their friends kicked and threw some of them down.

The unfortunate detectives begged for mercy. Some of them had pistol shot wounds in their heads and three were seen that had their eyes shot out. Several were shot in the shoulders, arms and legs, and could scarcely limp along. Blood was running in streams down their shirts, and they fairly yelled with pain. Full thirty injured men were taken to the town hall. One of them had his eye punched out by an umbrella in the hands of a woman. Sand was thrown in their eyes and they were hit with clubs and other missiles. Many were knocked down with clubs, trampled upon, and some were too weak to walk when they started for the town hall. The mill men used the stocks of their rifles and struck the detectives over the head and shoulders, inflicting serious and in some cases, perhaps fatal injuries.

As the procession reached the Amalgamated association building, the detectives had to remove their hats and salute the flag. When they removed their hats, men and women hit them with umbrellas and sticks, and abused them in every way imaginable. There seemed to be a determination to kill the prisoners, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the demon-like crowd could be restrained. The men were finally lodged in the opera house, where they were to be kept for the night. Thousands, however, gathered around the building, and the wounded men were kept in a constant state of terror, and it was long before their wounds could be dressed.

After the prisoners had been removed from the barges the rioters had their revenge. They carried oil into the holds, poured it over the bedding and furniture, and then set it on fire, first securing them so that they could not float down the river and cause damage at points below. When the flames broke through the decks the cheers which rent the air were deafening, and the noise could be heard miles away. The hills on either sice of the river were literally crowded with people who could witness from this high point all that was transpiring on the battlefield and be out of range of the deadly bul-

The day was one that will be remembered with horror by the people of the borough, as well as the citizens of the entire county, who for the second time, will be called upon to pay the enormous amount of money entailed in the shape

of riot losses. This was the bloodiest labor battle in the history of the country and the second one that has occurred in this vicinity. This time there was no property destroyed, as like there was during the railroad criot of 1877. This mob was thoroughly well organized, well disciplined and had efficient officers at the head to conduct the operations. The force embraced all the men employed in the extensive plants of the Carnegie Iron and Steel Co. at Homestead, some eight miles east of Pittsburgh, and a battle, which for bloodthirstiness and boldness of execution has not been excelled in actual warfare, waged from 4 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and only ceased when the force of Pinkertons, brought to the place to suppress the strike, unconditionally surrendered, leaving their arms in the barges in which they had

been transported to the works. The riot of Wednesday was the culmination of the troubles which have been brewing at Homestead for the past month. The Carnegie Co., submitted a scale to govern their workmen in the steel plants, and announced that it was their ultimatum. The scale made

skilled men, and it was officially announced that unless the terms were complied with before July 1 the places of the workmen would be filled by others. This was followed by a premptory refusal on the part of the company to recognize the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers as such, or to confer with any committee of the workmen, short of an acceptance of the terms offered. The men stated they would never submit to the proposed reduction, and announced their determination to resist any effort on the part of the Carnegie Co. to start up their plants with non-union men. As both sides were determined, both proceeded to prepare for the contest, which culminated in such deeds of violence and bloodshed that were witnessed Wednesday in the big hive of industry on the Monongahela.

At 3:35 Thursday morning a dispatch from Homestead says that another boatload of Pinkerton men were on their way to Homestead.

A Game Pinkerton Man. PITTSBURGH, July 7 .- Among the scenes and incidents attending the surrender and landing of the discomfited detectives from the barges at Homestead, Wednesday, one especially worthy of note shows the bravery and coolness of one Pinkerton man. As he reached the river bank with his companions, they were assailed from all sides by the angry crowd. In a shower of stones and missiles of all kinds, this man separated himself from others and begged for a hearing. In he silence which followed he said: "Felow-citizens-When I came here I did not understand the situation or I would never have come. I was told I was to meet and deal with foreigners. I had no idea that I was to fight American citizens. I am a member of the junior order, and I appeal to you for permission to leave and get myself out of this terrrible affair." The crowd cheered him, and he proceeded unmolested.

Anti-Silverites Will Not Further Oppose. WASHINGTON, July 7 .- No further opposition to the reference of the senate free coinage bill to the committee on coinage, weights and measures will be interposed by the anti-free-silver democrats in the house. This was the decision reached at a largely attended conference of the anti-free-silver men Wednesday night, at the Arlington

New Albany Mills Sign the Scale. NEW ALBANY, Ind., July 7 .- The Ohio Falls iron works, New Albany structural iron works, New Albany sheet iron and sheet steel works and New Albany rail mill, all largely owned by the Depauws, will resume operations Monday, the 11th, all having accepted the wage scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

Aslatic Cholera Deaths in London.

LONDON, July 7 .- The Morning (newspaper) reports two deaths from Asiatic cholera in London, and says that it believes that the local government board has summoned a conference of the medical officers of health for Monday

The French Bicycle Race.

Paris, July 7 .- The great bicycle fifty-two minutes behind. There were sixty-seven entries for the race. The contestants started from Paris on Sun-

Prostor for Chairman.

Washington, July 7 .- It was stated here Wednesday night upon good authority that the president and his advisers are favorable to the election of Senator Proctor, of Vermont, as chairman of the republican national committee, and that it is altogether probable that he will be selected.

Bismarck's Case Dismissed.

Berlin, July 7 .- The Reichsanzeiger. the official organ of the government referred Wednesday for the first time to the Bismarck polemic. It declares that the utterances attributed to Prince Bismarck are not of such practical value as to induce the government to concern itself with them.

They Were High Flyers.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 7.-Lester Gale, teller, and Wm. Turner, bookkeeper, of the City Savings bank, were found to be \$30,000 short Wednesday morning. Both fled Saturday night, and their shortage only became known Wednesday morning. Both were high

The World's Fair. WASHINGTON, July 7.—The sundry civil appropriation bill report to the senate Wednesday carries items aggregating \$36,797,798, an increase of \$11,-574,816 over the house bill. Included in this increase is an appropriation of \$5,130,000 in aid of the World's fair.

Cholera's Onward March.

St. Petersburg, July 7 .- The cholera has reached Tsaritsin, in the government of Saratoff, on the Volga. Fifteen cases of the disease and six deaths have been reported. In the city of Saratoff twenty-nine cases and six

deaths have been reported.

A \$100,000 Fire. POCOMOC CITY, Md., July 7 .- The business part of this town, the county seat 42c: No. 2 mixed western, 390 394c. of Worcester, was burned Wednesday morning. The post office, national bank, Parker house and forty business firms were burned out. The loss will be fully \$100,000.

Sensational Story Denied.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 7.-The story that the G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans of Homestead had turned over their arms to the strikers and that two cars of ammunition and arms had gone from this city is denied by the Amalgamated officials here.

Poorthuse Inmates Burned. WHEELING, July 7 .- A half-wild inmate of the Marshall county, W. Va., poorhouse, who had been disciplined, set fire to the building after locking an old man and woman in a room, and

CONDENSED NEWS

Gathered From All Parts of the Country by Telegraph.

The Minneapolis baseball club dis-

panded Wednesday night. Jay Gould is said to be improving in

health. He is now in Idaho. Rev. James S. Howard was gored to death by a bull near Plainfield, Ind. Charleston and Elk City, W. Va., will

have a grand demonstration for Labor

Alois Calvert, a Louisville teamster, was thrown from his cart by a train and

Sydney Bell, of Columbus, O., convicted of murder, at San Francisco, and sentenced to hang, was granted a new trial by Judge Murphy.

Edward Ferris, who kidnaped his child at Richmond, Ind., Tuesday, was captured and placed in fail Wednesday. The child was recovered. Mrs. John Gasner, of Elkhart, Ind., Wednesday gave birth to triplets, all

nales, weighing four, five and six pounds. All doing finely. The conference held at Pittsburgh Wednesday between the representatives of the Amalgamated association and the iron and steel manufacturers transacted no business, and an adjourn-

ment was taken until Thursday. Gov. McKinley's assignment for three or four speeches in Missouri, early in October, is said to be the first one made by the national committee for this year, although later arrangements may be made covering dates prior to these.

The Amalgamated association has declared off the strike at the Pottsville, Pa., Iron and Steel Co.'s rolling-mills, which was inaugurated on July 1, 1890, the workmen refusing to sign the scale. It is thought that most of the strikers will be taken back.

Four actions have been brought in the New York supreme court against No. 11 East Secon St., Maysville, Ky. Cyrus W. Field and the other members of Field, Lindley, Wilchers & Co., to make Cyrus liable as a special partner for \$655,000 in securities alleged to have been converted by the firm.

The Milwaukee baseball club held a meeting Wednesday night, and decided to go in the Western league. Soon after, however, came news of Minneapolis' disbandment. The feeling is that the Western league can not survive the week. Every city in the circuit is

heavily in debt.

Among the different labor organizations of Philadelphia a bitter feeling prevails over the introduction of Pinkerton men at Homestead. A card has been issued calling for an indignation meeting to be held Friday evening "to denounce the Pinkerton-Carnegie outrages and murders at Homestead. Pa.'

H. C. Payne, of Wisconsin, wants Senator Sawyer elected chairman of the national republican committee, which position is to be made vacant by the declination of W. J. Campbell. To accomplish this it is necessary that the senator should be a member of the national committee, and to cause this Mr. Payne has announced that he is willing to re-

Murderers Break Jail.

WICHITA, Kan., July 7.-John Bly and Peter Snyder, two murderers from the territory, escaped from the Sedgwick county jail by cutting a bar in the basement. Bly killed an officer at Oklahoma City while the latter was atrace from Paris to Nantes and return, a tempting to arrest him and was awaitdistance of 622 miles, was won by Al- ing a second trial for the crime. Snyder lard in sixty-eight hours twenty-eight killed a soldier near El Reno and was minutes. Meyer was one hour and awaiting transportation to Columbus, O., to serve a seven-year sentence.

West Virginia Murderer Lynched. WHEELING, W. Va., July 7 .- Edgar Jones, colored, who murdered Michael Tiernay, Monday night, was taken out of jail at Weston. Lewis county, at 2:30 Wednesday morning by a large mob and hanged.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 7. PLOUR-Winter patent, \$4.35@4.60; fancy, \$3.85@4.10; family, \$3.00@3.25; extra, \$2.50@2.75; ow grade, 21.850, 2.25; spring patent, 64.5024.75; spring fancy, \$4.00@4.25; spring family, \$3.60@ 3.85. Rye flour, \$4.20@4.40.

WHEAT-To-day 79c was asked, but with no better results. Old No. 2 red closed at 81c asked and 80c bid. No 3 red nominal at 70g578c, according to quality.

CORN—No. 2 white shelled held at No. and No. 2 mixed at 50c. Ear quiet at 50@53c for prime

to choice samples. OATS-The market was easy for a time during the week, but closed firm with an improved demand. No. 2 white held at 32c and No. 2 mixed at 34% 7335c.

RYE-The market was inactive, offerings and demand being light. No. 2 nominal at 785,7840. CATLE-Shippers: Good to choice, \$4,50,24.75; common to fair, \$3.50@4.25. Oxen: Good to choice, \$3.50 2.4.00; common to fair, \$2.00 3.3.25 select butchers. \$4.15@4.40; fair to good, \$3.50@ 4.00: common. \$2.25@3.00. Heifers: Good to choice heavy, 83.7%g4.25; fair to good light, 83.50 24.00

Hoos-Select heavy and prime butcher, \$5.85 26.90; fair to good packing, 15.65/25.85; common and rough, 85.00/25.50; fair to good light, 15.60 25.85; fat pigs, \$5.2005A.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep—Wethers and yearings, 84.5025.00; best ewes, 84.0024.50; mixed, \$3.00@3.75; stock ewes, \$3.50@4.00; extra, 84.25; culls, 75c 282.00 per head. Lambs-Best shippers, \$7.00.57.25; fair to good, \$6.0027.00; heavy and coarse, \$5.5026.50; bulls, \$4.5025.50; culls, 83.50@4.23 NEW YORK, July 7.

WHEAT-No. 2 red winter, 904c cash: 8540 July: 85 kc August. CORN-No. 2 mixed, 60c cash; 57c July; 56c August. OATS-Duil: No. 2 mixed, 384c cash: 38c July;

BALTIMORE, July ? WHEAT-Duli and lower: No. 2 red spot, 840 84% o; July, 834@84c; August, 83@83%c. CORN-Strong: mixed spot, 56%@56%c: July, 5% e bid. OATS-Very firm: No. 2 white western, 41/3

374c August.

RYB-Very quiet: No. 2, 850 86c CHICAGO, July 7. FLOUR AND GRAIN-Cash quotations: Flour steady and unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat 17%ci No. 3 spring wheat 73%ci 73%ci No. 2 red, 75%ci No. 2 corn, 50%ci No. 3, 47%ci No. 2 cots, 32%ci No. 2 white 34%235%ci No. 3 white, 34%234%ci No. 2 rye, 75c. No. 2 barley, 60c; No. 3, f. o. b., 48c; No. 4, f. o. b., \$4446c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.
WHEAT—Ungraded red in grain depot. 87c;
No. 2 red July, 81 844;c; August, 83 40 81c. CORN-No. 2 mixed in elevator, 57@58c; No. 2 mixed July, 5514 254c; August, September and

October, 53% 553%c. OATS—No. 3 white, 39%c; do choice, 40c; No. 2 white, 41c: No. 2 white July, 3946-40c. Tolepo, July 7. WHEAT-Active and lower: No. 2 cash, 83c;

uly, 81 %c; August, 80%c. CORN—Dull and steady: No. 2 cash, 51c; No. 8, 7%s; No. 4, 37c.
OATS—Quict: No. 2 cash, 34%c.
RYE—Dull: cash, 75c.
CLOVER-SEED—Quiet; prime cash, 87.60; Oc-

Stabbed in the Store!

The terrible stab of Finestock at

Henry Ort's store brings its natural re-

sults. Stock is going fast. Low prices

lower the stock so rapidly that it can't

last long, and those who have resolved

to take advantage of this extraordinary

opportunity should suit the action to

Profits to Death

and prices are now nothing but a skel-

ton which any purse can wrestle with.

HENRY ORT.

Postoffice DRUG STORE

Everything Usually

NOTICE!

I have a large supply of Oil for

J. JAMES WOOD.

THRESHERS.

MILLS, &c.

Maysville Ky.

Millers.

MOWERS.

the word, and buy at once.

Come and try it.

A First-class Line of

Farmers

REAPERS.

DRUGGIST.

All at Lowest Prices.

last long.

To License Peddling Speciacles and Eye-Glasses in the City of Maysville.

Be it ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the city of Mayerille. That it shall be unlawful for any traveling or itinerant person to offer for sale spectacles or eye-glasses within the limits of the city of Mayerille without having flyst obtained a license as provided herein.

SEC. 2. Every traveling or itinerant person desiring to peddle or sell spectacles or eye-glasses in the city of Mayerille shall, before doing so, obtain from the Mayor of said city a license so to do at \$35 per year to sell the said articles, and no license shall be issued for less than one year. O. K. Finestock still alive but very low, and can't

AN ORDINANCE

articles, and no license shall be issued than one year.

Sec. 3. Any person found guilty of violating section one of this ordinance shall be fined the sum of \$50 for each offense.

Sec. 4. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

Adopted in Council May 5th, 1822.

WILLIAM H. COX, President.

Martin A. O'Hare, City Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE

To Prevent Tampering With Street Mailing Boxes in the City of Maysville

Be it ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the city of Mayscille. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to tamper with any of the street mailing boxes, or to take or col-lect any mail matter therefrom. It shall also be unlawful for any person or persons wear-ring the carriers' uniform, including the car-riers, to tamper with or collect mail from the boxes at other than the usual and regular col-lecting rounds.

boxes at other than the usual and regular col-lecting rounds.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained. That any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction before the Mayor, be punishable by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each effense, to be collected and accounted for as other fines.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordrined. That this or-dinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

This Stab Has Bled and after its passage,
Adopted in Conneil May 5th, 1892,
WILLIAM H. COX, President.
MARTIN O'HARE, City Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE

To Prevent Traveling or Itinerant Doctors from Practicing Medicine in the City of Maysville.

City of Maysville.

Be in ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the city of Maysville. That it shall be unlawful for any traveling or tilnerant doctor to practice medicine in any of its branches within the limits of this city. To open an office for such purpose, or announce to the public in any other way an intention to practice medicine, shall be an offense within the meaning of this ordinance. Provided that nothing in this ordinance shall be construed as prohibiting any reputable physician or surgeon from any other place being called here, either to visit a patient, or in consultation with any reputable physician of this city.

Sec. 2. Any person convicted of the violation of provisions of section one of this ordinance shall be fined the sum of fifty dollars for each day so engaged in the practice of medicine.

MARTIN A. O'HARE, City Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE

Found in a Drug Store. Levying the Taxes in the City of Maysville for the Year 1892.

Be it ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the City of Mayeville, That a tax of 25 cents on each one hundred dollars' worth of taxable property in the city of Mayeville, excepting Sixth Ward, be, and the same is hereby, levied for the purpose of taking up outstanding indebtedness, and the Collector and Treasurer is authorized to collect the same and account for it according to law.

Be it further ordained. That a tax of 20 cents on each one hundred dollars' worth of taxable property in the city of Mayeville be, and the same is hereby, levied for general purposes, the Collector and Treasurer to collect the same and account for it according to law.

Be it further ordained, That a tax of 10 cents on each one hundred declars' worth of taxable property in the city of Mayeville be, and the same is hereby, levied for school purposes, to be collected and accounted for according to law be property in the city of Mayeville be, and the same is hereby, levied for school purposes, to be collected and accounted for according to law by the Collector and Treasurer.

Be it further ordained, That a poll tax of \$1.50 on each male inhabitant of the city of Mayeville over twenty-one years of age be, and the same is hereby, levied for the year 1892, to be collected and accounted for according to law.

Adopted in Cognell June 2d, 1892.

WILLIAM H. COX, President, Markin A. O'Hare, City Clerk. POWER & REYNOLDS. and Consumers of Oil.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION -ADOPTED BY-



Before buying a Gas ECLIPSE Stove, see the

It cooks with a current of hot air. To S. B. OLDHAM, Dodson Block, No.

> WHITE, JUDD & CO. -Are still in the-

FURNITURE BUSINESS

At No. 42 W. Second Street.

WADSWORTH & SON. -ATTORNEYS AT LAW,-MAYSVILLE, KY.

The general practice of Law. T. H. N. SMITH, DENTIST!

The latest Local Anasthetics for the Painless Extraction of Teeth.

For keeping your teeth and gums in order use Saponia, best tooth wash known to the world. Office, Second street.

Notice of Incorporation of Maysville Sanitarium Company.

1. Notice is hereby given that John T. Fleming, J. C. Pecor, T. H. N. Smith, Ernie White, D. Hechinger, Cleon C. Owens, J. A. Reed, Thomas R. Phister, W. W. Ball and M. J. McCarthy have formed a corporation named Maysville Sanitarium Company, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 56, General Statutes.

2. The principal place of business is Mays-ville, Mason county, Kentucky.
3. The business of the corporation is to establish and maintain an institute at Maysville for the cure of the liquor, tobacco and mor-

tablish and maintain an institute at Maysville for the cure of the liquer, tobacco and morphine habits.

4. The capital stock is ten thousand dollars, divided into shares of ten dollars each, to be paid for in money or other peoperty as may be agreed upon, to be paid in on call of Directors.

5. The corporation begins May 8th, 1882, and is to continue for twenty-five years.

6. The business of the company shall be managed by a Board of five Directors, who shall be elected annually by the stockholders and who shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected and qualfied. The Directors shall from their number cleict a President and Vice-President, and from their number or the stockholders, a Secretary and Treasurer.

7. The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the corporation is to subject itself is two thousand dollars.

8. The private property of the stockholders is to be exempt from the corporate debts.

JOHN T. FLEMING, President.

Attest: Thos. R. Phister, Sec. and Treas.

THE PUBLIC LEDGER CO. OF MAYSVILLE, KY.

ART. I. Be it known that William H. Cox, Thomas A. Davis, W. H. Wadsworth, Jr., Sam-uel T. Hickman, A. M. J. Cochran, M. C. Rus-sell, George L. Cox and Alien A. Edmonds, sell, George L. Cox and Alien A. Edmonds, have this day associated themselves together and become incorporated under and by virtue of Chapter 55 of the General Statutes of the State of Kentucky as The Public Ledger Com-pany and by that name shall sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, and shall have

contract and be contracted with, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to alter same at pleasure.

ART. 2. The capital stock of said Corporation shall be \$5,000, divided into shares of \$10 each, and the same shall be transferable by written assignment on the certificate, and when transferred the certificate for same shall be surrendered to the Company and canceled, and new ones issued in lieu thereof.

ART. 3. This Corporation is organized for the purpose of publishing a newspaper in the

ART. 3. This Corporation is organized for the purpose of publishing a newspaper in the city of Maysville, and distributing the same throughout the state of Kentucky, and for the carrying on of a general newspaper business in said city and state.

ART. 4. The principal piace of business of said Corporation shall be at Maysville, Ky. The capital stoc- of said Corporation may be increased at a meeting of the stockholders those holding a majority of the stock assenting thereto; to any sum not exceeding \$10,000. This Corporation may organize when 300 shares of its stock is subseribed. Stock ing thereto) to any sum not exceeding \$10,000. This Corporation may organize when 300 shares of its stock is subscribed. Stock may be paid for in money or equivalent at an agreed contract price, and any stock not subscribed for may be sold from time to time, as the Directors may direct and authorize, and the certificates of stock shall be signed by the President and Secretary, and the corporate scal shall be affixed to same.

ART. 5. The Corporation shall be managed by a Directory of five persons who shall be elected annually at the Company's office in

ART. 5. The Corporation shall be managed by a Directory of five persons who shall be elected annually at the Company's office in Maysville, Ky., on the 1st Monday in March of each year. It, for any reason, there should not be an election heid at the time fixed, the Directors in office shall continue as such until their successors are elected and qualified.

ART. 6. The Directors shall choose from their number a President and Vice-President, and from said number or the stockholders a Secretary and Treasurer, or, if they see fit, they may combine these two officers into one. They shall elect an Editor, and may elect an assistant to the Editor, both of whose duties and tenure of office they may fix and prescribe by by-laws of the Company, which by-laws a majority of the Directors may adopt for the management of the Company shall not incur an indebtedness exceeding, in the aggregate, at any one time, a sum equal to one-half of the capital stock paid in.

ART. 8. The private property of the stockholders of this Company shall be exempt from all debts of liabilities of the Corporation.

ART. 9. The Corporation shall be gin when

ART. 9. The Corporation shall begin when it shall have organized, as provided for berein, and shall continue as iong as may be necessary, according to law.

In witness whereof, the said incorporators have bereunto set their hands this 10th day of March, 1892.

WILLIAM H. COX. WILLIAM H. COX,
THOMAS A. DAVIS.
W. H. WADSWORTH, Jr., GRO. L. COX,
T. HICKMAN,
ALLEN A. EDMONDS.

Mason County.

I, T. M. Peurce, Clerk of the County Court for the county and state aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing Article of Incorporation of The Public Ledger Co. was, on March 10, 1822, produced to ne in said county, and acknowledged by said Thomas A. Davis, William H. Cox, W. H. Wadsworth, Jr., S. T. Hickman, M. C. Russell, George L. Cox and Alien A. Edmonds each to be their act and deed, and or March 14, 1822, the same was again reproduces to me and acknowledged by A. M. J. Cochrait to be his act and deed, and lodged for recore whereupon the same, together with this on the county of STATE OF KENTUCKY, ! Set